THE JEWISH TIMES.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

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Poetry.

Never Again.

Their are gains for all our losses,
There are balms for all our pain:
But when youth, the dream, departs,
It takes something from our hearts,
And it never comes again.

We are wiser and are better
Under manhood's sterner reign;
Still we feel that something sweet
Followed youth with flying feet,
And will never come again.

Something beautiful is vanished,
And we sigh for it in vain;
We behold it everywhere
On the earth and in the air,
But it never comes again.

—*R. H. Stoddard.*

Verses in My Old Age.

Come, from the ends of the world,
Winds of the air or sky,
Wherever the thunder is hurl'd,
Wherever the lightnings fly!
Come with the bird in your bosom,
Linnet and lark that soars;
Come with the sweet spring blossom
And the sun from southern shores.

I hate the snake winter that creepeth,
And poisons the buds of May:
I shout to the sun who sleepeth,
And pray him awake to-day,
For the world is in want of his power
To vanquish the rebel storm.
All wait for his golden hour—
Man, and beast, and worm.

Not only the seasons falling
Forsake their natural tone,
But age drops onward, sailing,
And is lost in the seas unknown.
No wisdom redeemeth his sorrow,
For thought and strength are fled:
No hope enlightens to-morrow,
And the past, so loved, is dead.

—*Bryan Waller Proctor.*

A LITTLE BIRD TELLS.

It's strange how little boys' mothers
Can find it out all as they do,
If a fellow does anything naughty,
Or says anything that's not true!
They'll look at you just a moment,
Till your heart in your bosom swells,
And then they know all about it—
For a little bird tells!

Now where the little bird comes from,
Or where the little bird goes,
If he's covered with beautiful plumage,
Or black as the king of the crows,
If his voice is as hoarse as a raven
Or clear as the ringing of bells,
I know not—but this I am sure of—
A little bird tells!

The moment you think a thing wicked,
The moment you do a thing bad,
Are angry or sullen or hateful,
Get ugly or stupid or mad,
Or tease a dear brother or sister,
That instant your sentence he knells,
And the whole to mamma in a minute
That little bird tells.

You may be in the depths of a closet
Where nobody sees but a mouse,
You may be all alone in the cellar,
You may be on the top of the house,
You may be in the dark and the silence,
Or out in the woods and the dells—
No matter!, Wherever it happens,
The little bird tells!

And the only contrivance to stop him
Is just to be sure what you say—
Sure of your facts and your fancies,
Sure of your work and your play;
Be honest, be brave, and be kindly,
Be gentle and loving as well,
And then—you can laugh at the stories
The little birds tell!

A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

Do you know you have asked me for the costliest thing
Ever made by the Hand above—
A woman's heart, and a woman's life,
And a woman's wonderful love.

Do you know you have asked for this priceless thing
As a child might ask for a toy—
Demanding what others have died to win
With the reckless dash of a boy?

You have written my lesson of duty out,
Man-like you have questioned me;
Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul,
Until I have questioned thee.

You require your mutton shall always be hot,
Your socks and your shirts shall be whole;
I require your heart to be true as God's stars,
And pure as heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef;
I require a far better thing;
A seamstress you're wanting for stockings and shirts—
I look for a man and a king.

A king for a beautiful realm called Home,
And a man that the Maker, God,
Shall look upon as he did the first,
And say, "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade
From my soft young cheek some day—
Will you love me then 'mid the falling leaves,
As you did 'mid the bloom of May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep,
I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds heaven or hell
On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are grand and true—
All things that a man should be;
If you give this all, I would stake my life
To be all you demand of me.

If you cannot do this, a laundress and cook
You can hire, with little to pay;
But a woman's heart and a woman's life
Are not to be won that way.

If the disposition to speak well of others were universally prevalent, the world would become a comparative paradise.

What Jews are Doing in Our Time.

The derogatory statement put forth by Prof. Goldwin Smith regarding the public services and patriotic spirit of Hebrew citizens has been indignantly a d effectively answered. One effect of the discussion, doubtless, has been to astonish many persons with the solid and brilliant achievements which must be credited to contemporary Israelites in every civilized country, and in almost every field of human energy. It may be well to sift the abundant data recently collected on this subject, and point out what respectful recognition is now commanded by a long disfranchised and discredited race.

When we call to mind how brief a period has elapsed since the adherents of their faith were relieved from political disabilities in Europe, the prominence attained by Israelites on the stage of public life bear witness to their capacity for affairs. We do not mean to dwell with any special emphasis on the fact that a statesman of Hebrew lineage has, for six years, been Prime Minister of England, although the son of Isaac D'Israeli is a Jew, not only by descent, but, we are justified in adding, by right of circumcision. But the pertinence of this example may perhaps be questioned, since at an early date of his career the present Earl of Beaconsfield became a member of the Church of England, mainly through the influence, it is said, of the banker-poet Rogers. No such qualification attaches to other cases which may be cited of distinction won by Hebrews in the parliamentary arena. There has been no abandonment of his paternal creed, for instance, on the part of Sir George Jessel, who was Solicitor-General under the last Gladstone Administration, and who, in the latter position of Master of the Rolls, has gained the reputation of the greatest equity lawyer of the present generation. Among other British Jews who have made a decided mark in public life may be mentioned Baron Lionel de Rothschild, Sir Francis Goldsmith, Sir Moses Montefiore, and Sir Anthony de Rothschild, the last three of whom were Baronets of the United Kingdom. Nor should it be overlooked that two Israelites, Sir David Solamons and Sir Benjamin Phillips, by their election to the office of Lord Mayor of London, may be said to have conquered the stronghold of traditional prejudice.

Crossing the channel, we find in Isaac Adolphe Cremieux, a Hebrew who, as lawyer and statesman, reflected the highest credit on his co-religionists. A member of the Provisional Government of 1848, he shared, three years later, with Thiers, the honor of imprisonment at the hands of the Bonapartist conspirators, and upon the downfall of the empire at Sedan he was called, for the second time, to the post of Minister of Justice. Nor should we omit to name Achille Fould, who was four times Minister of France under the second empire, or Emile Pereire, whose influence in the commercial world was at one time so deeply felt. In Germany, besides a number of less conspicuous politicians, we recognize the foremost parliamentary speakers and tacticians in Edward Lasker and Ludwig Bamberger, whose services in behalf of free institutions, in creating and directing the National Liberal party, cannot be over estimated. Indeed, the disunion and indecision which have marked the action of the present Reichstag must mainly be ascribed to the absence of their most capable and trusted leaders, both of whom were defeated at the last general election. Happily for the friends of progress in Germany, however, the Israelite statesmen may still look forward to a long term of usefulness, for Herr Bamberger is but fifty-seven and Herr Lasker only fifty-one years old.

If we turn from public affairs to science, literatnre, and art, we shall be profoundly struck by the scope and weight of our obligations to men of Israelitish descent. To students of mental science the name of Adolph Franck is one of the most connected with the French philosophy of recent times. Among Orientalists there are few names more widely respected by scholars than those of Gustav Weil, the Heidleberg Professor, best known by his "History of the Caliphs," and his latter more comprehensive work, the "History of he Mussulman People;" and of Emanuel Deutsch, the great merit of whose articles on the Talmud and on Islam in the *London Quarterly* was attested by their prompt translation into almost every European language. In the field of scientific exploration opened by Champollion, and worked by Layard and Smith, Dr. Julius Oppert is perhaps the foremost of living experts and authorities, and he is thought to have well earned by his new system of deciphering cuniform inscriptions his place as Professor of Assyrian Archæology in the College of France.

It is especially in music that we recognize the artistic genius of Mendelssohn's compatriots, How large is our debt to them, would be manifest should we substract from the list of contemporary composers such men as Meyerbeer, Halevy, Moscheles; and it may not be amiss to add, although his name cannot of course be coupled with those of the higher composers, that Jaques Offenbach is a Jew. As regards instrumental musicians, it will not be disputed that Joseph Joaquin, the present director of the Berlin Academy of Music, stands in the very foremost rank among the living masters of the violin. In literature, the achievements which must be credited to contemporary Hebrews are less conspicuous than in music. Dr. Mosenthal, however, the author of "Deborah," a drama made famous by Ristori, was a Jew, and Spacher-Masoch, the most distinguished Austrian novelist, is, on one side at least of Israelite descent. But incomparably the most distinguished Hebrew man of letters now living is Berthold Auerbach.

Such are some of the substantial and even splendid achievements of contemporary Jews in the most difficult and honored channels of man's endeavor. When we weigh all that is disclosed by the most hasty and imperfect survey, we must acknowledge that the work done in our day and generation by men of the Israelitish race and faith is out of all proportion to their numerical importance and their social opportunities.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Bulgaria and the Jews.

"The Correspondence" respecting the condition of the population in Eastern Roumelia, which was presented last week to the Houses of Parliament, gives a record of events now transpiring there which, on account of their fiendish barbarity, is enough to make the most flint-hearted shudder, to drive the ordinary reader into the arms of the relentless pessimism, and to make him despond of the regeneration of his kind. The Blue Book is a veritable black calendar—a Chamber of Horrors. One cannot read the tale of nameless atrocity, of rape and ravishing, of thieving and looting, of flames and murder, and of bloodthirsty and lecherous ruffianism that spares neither the shrieking of the aged matron nor the swooning of the innocent maid, without imagining oneself carried back to the time when there was not a plowed field in Europe when the ruthless savage rushed forth from the morass or the jungle to plunge his stone axe into the vitals of the wayfaring man. But they are not heathen who stand accused of these deeds of violence. They are followers of the gentle Jesus, whose souls draw nourishment from the gospel of everlasting love and forgiveness, and whose heartrending sufferings some years ago made the bowels of the Christian world yearn. The chapter of misery opens with an account of an onset by two thousand Bulgarians on twenty Jewish families. The building in which they had taken refuge was pulled down about their ears, and the unfortunate Hebrews were cruelly pelted with stones. Surely the Jews did not join in the remorseless massacres of 1876, yet it is not to be wondered at that they should head the list of sufferers. Not on any people nor on any sect has the two-edged sword of prejudice and sectarian dislike fallen with greater violence than on what is, in point of history, religion and native genius, the first alike of nationalities and of sects—the Jewish people. National hostility and religious hate, with the entire horde of baser passions in their train, have been poured forth to the dregs on the unfortunate children of Israel. While yet the period of savagery and heathendom reigned over a benighted Europe the neck of Judah had already been under the yoke of the usurper. It is, perhaps, the blackest spot on the course of Christianity that it has brought no 'glad tidings' of peace and comfort to the offspring of Abraham, but has, on the contrary, embittered their sorrow. This being so, it was scarcely to be expected that a cut and dried political constitution was to bring relief to the Israelites in Eastern Roumelia, a land where they are under the ban of the gloomiest and most merciless superstition. In accord with the desolate traditions of his race, the 'accursed dog of a Jew,' the 'vile denunciators' as the Bulgars style him, is now bearing his share of the brunt of Christian wrath in Eastern Roumelia, and is taking his hereditary place in the vanguard of the despised and persecuted."—Newcastle, England, *Chronicle.*

BIBLE FACTS.—The learned Prince of Granada, heir to the Spanish throne, was imprisoned in the Place of Skulls, Madrid. After thirty-three years in this living tomb he wrote in his Bible the following:

In the Bible the word Jehovah is found 5,855 times, and the word Reverend but once, and that in the 9th verse of the CXIth Psalm. The 8th verse of the CXVIIth Psalm is the middle verse of the Bible. The 9th verse of the VIIIth chapter of Esther, is the longest verse. In the CVIIth Psalm four verses are alike, the 8th, 15th, 21st, and 31st. Each verse of the CXXXVIth Psalm ends alike. No names or words with more than six syllables are found in the Bible. The XXXVIIth chapter of Isaiah and XIXth chapter of 2d Kings are alike. The word girl occurs but once in the Bible, and that in the 3d verse and IIId chapter of Joel.

The most desirable thing to succeed in is the preservation of our principles and the ennobling of our character. Everything worth having in the world will collect around that.

The Most Marvelous Shooting on Record.

They had been talking about the remarkable performance of Dr. Carver, the marksman, who shoots with a rifle glass balls as fast a man can throw them. Presently Abner Byng, who was sitting by, said:

"That's nothing."

"What is nothing?"

"Why, that shooting. Did you ever know Tom Potter?"

"No."

Well, Potter was the best hand with a rifle I ever saw. Beat this man Carver all hollow. I'll tell you what I've seen this man Potter do. You know, maybe, along there in the cherry season Mrs. Potter would want to preserve some cherries; so Tom would pick 'em for her, and how do you think he'd stone 'em?"

"I don't know. How?

"Why, he'd fill his gun with birdshot and get a boy to throw half a bushel of cherries at one time from the top of the house. As they came down he'd fire and take the stone clean out of every cherry in the whole lot! It's a positive fact! He might occasionally miss one, but not often. But he did bigger shooting than that when he wanted to."

"What did he do?"

"Why, Jim Miller—did you know him?

"No."

"No! Well, Tom made a bet once with Jim that he could shoot the buttons off his own coat-tail, by aiming in the opposite direction, and Jim took him up."

"Did he do it?"

"Do it? He fixed himself in position and aimed at a tree in front of him. The ball hit the tree, caromed, hit the corner of a house, caromed, struck a lamp post, caromed, and flew behind Tom and nipped the button off as slick as a whistle. You bet he did it!"

"That was tall shooting."

"Yes, but I've seen Tom Potter beat it. I've seen him stand under a flock of wild pigeons—billions of them coming like the wind—and kill 'em so fast that the front of the flock never passed a given line, but turned over and fell down, so that it looked like a kind of a brown and feathery Niagara. Tom did it by having twenty-three breach-loading rifles and a boy to load 'em. He always shot with that kind.

"You say you saw him do this kind of shooting?"

"Yes, sir; and better than that, too. Why, I'll tell you what I've seen Tom Potter do. I saw him once set up an India-rubber target at 300 feet and hit the bull's-eye 27 times a minute with the same ball! He would hit the target, the ball would bounce back right into the rifle barrel just as Tom had clapped in a fresh charge of powder, and so he kept her a-going backward and forward until at last he happened to move his gun and the bullet missed the muzzel of the barrel. It was the biggest thing I ever saw; the very biggest—except one."

"What was that?"

"Why, one day I was out with him when he was practicing and it came on to rain. Tom didn't want to get wet, and we had no umbrella, and what do you think he did?"

"What?"

"Now what do you think that man did to keep dry?"

"I can't imagine."

"Well, sir, he got me to load his weapons for him, and I pledge you my word, although it began to rain hard, he hit every drop that came down, so that the ground for about eight feet around us was as dry as punk. It was beautiful, sir, beautiful."

And then the company rose up slowly and passed out one by one, each man eyeing Abner, and looking solemn as he went by; and when they had gone Abner looked queerly for a moment, and said to me:

"There's nothing I hate so much as a liar. Give me a man who is the friend of the solid truth and I'll tie to him."—*Camden Post.*

PROBABLY the oldest paid teacher of youth in the world is the German Government School master of Heringer, in the province of Limburg, one Abraham Levi Dickstein, who recently completed the sixtieth year of his activity as a pedagogue and the hundred and fourth of his age. The son of a Jewish Rabbi, he fought gallantly as a volunteer through the war of emancipation, and at its conclusion entered the Giesser High School as a student of theology. There he went through the customary curriculum, and having passed his examinations, applied for a subordinate appointment in th educational department, which he speedily obtained, and has held from the year 1820 to the present day. His salary only amounts to the modest sum of one hundred and twenty marks, or about $30 per annum.

Some read books only with a view to find fault, while others read only to be taught; the former are venomous spiders, extracting a poisonous quality, where the latter like the bees, sip out a sweet and profitable juice.

Educational.

At a meeting of the National Educational Association, Mr. North of the Utica *Herald* read a paper, in which he said:

Language has a higher purpose than to conceal ideas. That purpose is shared by spelling, which is adjustable like machinery, and which this association aims to reform. In the way of that reform there is but one serious obstacle—the difficulty of the first plunge. This step should be taken by the journalist. Words are his tools. Let him profit by the inventions of science. Younger than the English language, journalism has caught up with and passed it. Yet it rests under a bondage as slavish as any that it has escaped, and is still the serf of the orthography of illiterate printers of the sixteenth century. Yet the press may, if it will, dictate the spelling of the continent. In 1870, 5,871 papers, one-third of them dailies, printed 1,508,548,230 copies. Everybody reads the papers, and the majority of the newspaper constituents rarely look into a book. A careful examination had proved that it would save an average of one letter a line in a column of 248 lines, which would be equivalent to 7,500 lines per day in the whole paper, or two millions a year, one-thirty-sixth of the total letters used. A saving like this would amount to $105,000 a year in the composition bills of *The London News* and $200,000 per annum in those of *The London Times.*

Mr. North closed with the invocation: Chevaliers of the press, let us wage war against the despotism of the dictionary.

Prof. Alexander Hogg, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, said among other things:

According to the census of 1870 there were 12,505,928 persons in all occupations, of which nearly one-half, or 5,920,471, were engaged in agriculture, and 2,684,788 in professions and personal service, and 1,191,238 in trades, and transportation. It was with a view, doubtless, to give these an opportunity to obtain a liberal as well as a practical education, that congress donated in 1864, ten million acres of the public domain to establish agricultural and mechanical colleges in the states and territories.

The Late Joseph I. Stein.

Julian Werner the New York correspondent of the *American Israelite*, writes to that paper regarding our deceased friend, as follows:

In these glad summer days when mountain height and sea shore allure many a weary toiler in the hot city from his work, our community is shocked by one of those awful tragedies of travel which now, alas, occur so often that we are no longer justified in describing them as accidental. Within hardly more than a stone's throw from the river bank, so near indeed as to allow crowds of people to become horror-stricken spectators of the calamity, the steamer Seawanhaka, heavily laden with human beings, catches fire and despite the heroism of her captain and the bravery of her crew, more than half a hundred men and women are compelled to give up their lives after an almost incredibly brief struggle with either the flames or the water.

Among those who thus perished there is not one whose inexpressibly sad fate is more sincerely lamented, or for whose sorely-afflicted family a deeper sympathy is felt than the young man whose name is printed above.

Our sorrow for the untimely death of Joseph I. Stein is made more poignant by the knowledge of not only what he was but what we feel sure he might have become had he been spared to us. He had not yet reached the age of thirty, but in the first stage of his career his achievements gave promise of a future, not very remote, when eminence and distinction would surely have rewarded his efforts both as an advocate and a legislator. In the brief term which he served as a member of the legislature of his native State, Mr. Stein, though then but twenty-four years old, evinced the possession of those qualities which make the successful and useful law-maker. It was, I think, two years prior to his election when he graduated from the Law School. His acquired attainments united to uncommon natural ability, much shrewdness and a frank, confidence-inspiring manner, soon brought him clients. Engrossed by his profession, he did not allow his bright intellect to be monopolized by it, for he appreciated its proper worth, the culture that comes from the study of literature and the widening of one's mental horizon, which can only result from intercourse with one's fellow-men. In the few lectures which he from time to time delivered before the Young Men's Association and the Young Men's Hebrew Union, the fruits of his reading were happily varied with keen observations of the life around him. His clear, animated delivery, sometimes rising to eloquence, and his forcible and trenchant style made him a favorite speaker, and whether on the platform, in the lodge room or at a political meeting, it was always a pleasure to hear the ringing tones of his voice.

To conclude this slight and inadequate, but heartfelt tribute, let me state that Joseph I. Stein was a devoted son, a loving husband, a kind brother, an upright citizen, and that to his little army of friends he was a loyal, steadfast friend. If anything can soften the terrible blow to those who mourn it should be the knowledge of how, in all the relations of life, he acted the part of a true man, and that his high standard of duty was implanted in the religion of his fathers, which was also his religion.

Morocco.

The Madrid correspondent of the New York *Herald* telegraphed from that city, June 26th, respecting the Madrid Conference of the Powers, upon the Morocco affair, as follows:

"All the plenipotentiaries met to-day at the palace of the Prime Minister except the Envoy of Morocco, to approve the definitive text of the memorandum in favor of religious liberty, and of the rights of Christians and Jews, that Count Ludolf proposed to the Conference in the name of his government. The last meeting of the Conference will probably take place to-morrow, when Sidi Mohammed will be present. When the entire business of the Conference is concluded, Senor Canovas del Castillo, as President, and in the joint name of all the Christian Powers, will request the Envoy of Morocco to receive the memorandum and convey it thus to the Sultan. The pretensions of the representative of Morocco, who came to the Madrid Conference at the suggestion, and under the protection of British diplomacy, have failed to obtain the restriction of the French treaty stipulations by a united resistance of the majority of the plenipotentiaries, who are convinced that natives and foreigners, Jews and Christians, cannot enjoy any security in the fanatical and disturbed state of Morocco unless foreign interference controls the authorities and Mohammedan fanaticism.

MADRID, July 2.—The members of the Morocco Conference, in full uniform, met to-night in the palace of Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, to sign the eighteen articles of the Madrid Convention and the memorandum collectively addressed by the Powers to the Sultan. In a letter to Sidi Mahommed the Sultan seems favorably disposed to the granting of full liberty of conscience in his dominions. After the eighteen articles of the treaty, all of which refer to the rights of foreigners, persons under the protection of foreign powers in Morocco, the following sort of a codicil is annexed to the document: "The Conference, at the point of separating, having been informed by its President of the demand made in favor of the Catholic Church by His Holiness, the Sovereign Pontiff, hastens to indorse it, but this Conference, which must equally take into consideration the interests of other religious demands, that the free exercise of all worship and religions must be recoguized in Morocco. This Conference is all the more convinced that the hope will meet with a favorable welcome at the hands of His Sherfiian Majesty, because the illustrious sovereign of Morocco has already given a manifest proof of his toleration, and of his solicitude for the welfare of his own Mohammedan subjects in confirming, in 1874, the decree given by his Majesty, the Sultan Sidi Mohammed, under the 12th of Chaban, 1280 (February, 1864), to Sir Moses Montefiore, that proclaims that all the subjects of the Empire of Morocco must have the same position before the law; that consequently the Jews in Morocco must be treated according to equity and justice, and that no violence shall be used agains their persons or their property. After this decree many humiliating laws, enacted against non-Mussulmans in former times, were allowed to fall into disuse, and the condition of non-Mohammedan races in Morocco has become more bearable. Nevertheless, these laws are not yet all repealed, and some of them even continue in force in more than one spot of the interior of the Empire. In the same way the free exercise of their worship is not legally conceded to the non-Mohammedans, subjects of His Sheriffian Majesty, and many restrictions still exist against such subjects that are contrary to the spirit of the decree of 1864, and contrary to that elementary and most universally respected rule, that the subjects of one country, whatever be their place or religion, so long as they faithfully fulfill their duties toward the sovereign, ought to enjoy a perfect identity of rights and complete equality before the law."

Three Times Three.

Three things to love—courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to like—cordiality, good humor and mirthfulness.

Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to cultivate—good books, good friends and good humor.

Three things to contend for—honor, country and friends.

Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to think about—life, death and eternity.

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San Francisco, Friday, July 16, 1880.

Temptation is not sin, and no man need be defiled by it except through his own yielding and failure to turn aside from it.

The American Hebrew is advocating the erection of suitable tenements or Peabody cottages for the Jewish poor of New York, who are now huddled together in dirty, ill-ventilated places on the east side of the city.

Israelites of New York are agitating for the convening of a Pan-Jewish Synod, to be held in that city, to settle the question in dispute between the synagogues of America in regard to ritual observances, about which there is a great divergence of opinion and practice. Such a Synod is in England, and its word is ecclesiastical law there.

Tisho beav, the anniversary of the destruction of the first and second Temples of Jerusalem, will be celebrated Sunday next. It is always a day of mourning among the orthodox faithful, and with fast and lamentations they keep alive the sad memories of the most mournful epoch in Israel's history.

Dr. Tanner of New York, who is experimenting upon himself to solve the query, as to how long a human being can exist without food, has now entered upon the eighteenth day of his voluntary fast. He will endeavor to prolong the fast for forty days, and he may succeed, though we are somewhat skeptical.

We are informed that after reading the article of "J. P. J." on the Jewish Orphan Asylum, published in last weeks' issue of the TIMES, five persons all residing in one house in this city forwarded their names as members of that Institution. This is an example worthy to be followed, and shows the influence which is exercised by the enterprise of the JEWISH TIMES.

THE natives of France, resident in this city, by their magnificent celebration of the Fall of the Bastile, gave most eloquent emphasis to their proverbial love of liberty. The 14th of July will ever remain a red-letter day in the calendar of Republican France, and its memories a perpetual menace to the attempted encroachments of Imperialism.

A young lady in Penn Yan, N. Y., wears twelve diamond rings on one finger, at which the Norristown (Pa.) *Herald* suggests that she should also wear a gold band around her head to prevent the crack in her skull from becoming wider. This is a good suggestion for young women nearer home who exhibit more jewelry than brains.

Bishop Coxe advises the constitution cobblers who would vote God in to turn their attention to some other business, because if the Supreme Being can be voted in He can be voted out also. And the probabilities are that some day in the not far distant future Jesuitism, driven from Europe, may find itself strong enough here to vote other things into this instrument if the way be now opened by the advocates of God in the constitution.

Every failure is a step towards success; every detection of the false leads to the true; every trial exhausts some tempting form of error. Scarcely any attempt is entirely a failure; scarcely any theory, the result of steady thought is altogether false, and no tempting form is without some latent charm derived from truth. Men innately love truth and despise falsehood, and yet they practice what they despise in their hearts.

Sidney Smith is quoted as saying: "Never try to reason the prejudice out of a man. It wasn't reasoned into him and it cannot be reasoned out of him." And equally abortive is the attempt to win over to changed views and consequent impressions by methods which partake at least of much perversion of truth, if not of downright misrepresentations of the facts of the case, whether of history, of phenomena or of principles. The leviathan of prejudice is not so tamed if easily tamed at all.

The pupils of the Agricultural School of Jaffa unite, in a letter of thanks, expressing their gratitude for the benefits they have derived from the institution founded by the Alliance Israelit Universelle. This institution is doing noble work in preparing youths with the facilities to earn their own livelihood in all mechanical pursuits. Rev. Dr. Elkan Cohn is the recognized representative of the Alliance on this Coast. Subscriptions in aid of the good work will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

The habit of exaggerating grows almost imperceptibly on one by use. "I'm tired to death," says one. So you have said a thousand times, and you'll say so a thousand times more before you die. "I had not a wink of sleep," says another. And yet your bedfellow heard you snore many times. "I would not do it for all the world," says a third, and yet you have done it and many things equally as bad again and again. "We were up to our knees in mud," says a fourth, when you knew very well that the mud was not over your shoes. Be correct, truthful and moderate in your speech. The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny.

THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW.

To all who walk the earth there comes, sooner or later, this dread experience which each must pass through alone. For the good which death brings can never be alleviated by external consolation. Friendship, however deep and true, is powerless to lighten or to share this supreme affliction, and the sympathy which its manifestations elicit falls fruitless at the threshold of Sorrow. It is at such moments, however, that the tortured soul is irresistibly impelled, despite all the teachings of unimpassioned Philosophy, despite the stubborn protests of disciplined Reason, to seek shelter in the only illuminated region—the belief in a life beyond the grave. When Life only is present to our thoughts, when the concerns and the activities of growth and development alone extend their influence over us, it is not difficult to acquiesce in the cold logic of scientific ratiocination, and to fancy that we have once and for all emancipated ourselves from superstition, and gained the shadowless hights of Materialism. But Death comes and lays his icy hand upon our loved ones, and in the surging current of grief philosophy disappears. Is it for nothing that this intense, passionate, vivifying yearning after immortality for the loved and lost is implanted in our natures. Does that power, outside ourselves, deceive us all in the most awful and agonizing period of our lives, with a groundless and fallacious hope? The philosopher may in his calmest hours assert that the yearning is but a relic of persistent superstition, but when the stern reality of death grips hard at his heartstrings, when he is called upon to choose for himself between the conception which bereaves him forever, and the conception which softens his present pain by suggesting a future reunion, he must indeed be more or less than human if he does not renounce his scientific creed, and strive to recognize, amidst his tears, the light which intimates immortality. And if the tortured soul yields to its unconquerable emotions, and, groping for solace and support, instinctively turns to this reviving faith, who shall presume to assert that the refuge is notwithstanding a delusion and a dream, and that science has found no other world? The universe remains a mystery to mankind, despite of the advance of knowledge, "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers," says the poet, and the knowledge which affects to have swept away all the foundations of hope for a life beyond the grave is protested against and revolted at by the whole pain-cracked spirit of humanity. The time has not yet come when science can put its finger upon the brain, and explain the transformation of nervous energy into mental phenomena. Between mind and matter there is still a great gulf set, and he who believes that "it is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die," may cherish this consoling thought without fear that philosophy can confute him, or science shatter the tender yearnings for his dead. And so we may with all earnestness echo the words of a sweet poet who has brooded over the Valley of the Shadow:

"Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through the cypress trees;
Who hopeless lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marble play.
Who has not learned, in hours of faith,
The truth, to flesh and sense unknown,
That life is ever lord of Death
And Love can never lose its own."

Good intentions are the seeds of good actions, and every man ought to sow them and leave to the soil and the season the duty of growth and perfection.

AN EVIDENCE OF ADVANCING CIVILIZATION.

The New York *Times* remarks upon the steady and unmistakable growth among American women in the Atlantic States of a tendency to plumpness wholly foreign to the early generations of Yankees. It says: "Our women do not look as they used to twenty-five, or even fifteen years since. Their proportions have visibly increased, as any one may see who will use his eyes. New York will serve as an example. Formerly a really stout woman here was pretty apt to be a foreigner. Now stout women are very common, and round, plump women of Anglo-Saxon blood and origin are conspicuously plenty." The reality of this change may be admitted, and the question next arises, to what is it attributable? In New England it can hardly be thought that climate has exercised any such tendency, and therefore we must seek some other cause. We have little hesitation in ascribing the change primarily to the progress of enlightenment in the kitchen. A generation ago the art of cooking was in a very low state, and dyspepsia and kindred diseases were the rule rather than the exception in New England. During the last quarter of a century, however, more wholesome methods of preparing food have been brought into general use, with the inevitable result of improving the blood, and consequently the breed, of the American people. In the great West, where the tendencies toward generous sustenance were encouraged by the bounty of nature, a race of exceptionally robust and stalwart men and women sprang up. In California the effect of climate has been perhaps more marked than anywhere else. In San Francisco there has been raised a people combining the ruddy and clear complexion of the English with the delicately cut features of the Atlantic States Americans; thus forming a peculiarly perfect and handsome whole; and as a result there is a far greater average of feminine beauty in this city than can be found outside of it, on the continent. Here we have a specially favorable climate co-operating with an improved order of food, and both together have produced as fine physical results as has been attained anywhere, and perhaps finer. There can be no doubt that the traditional lameness and angularity of American women is disappearing, and that in the course of another generation there will be very few traces of it remaining. Good food, more sensible clothing, a better comprehension of the laws of health, and the increased comforts which go with the steady diffusion of prosperity among the masses, must produce the result; and it is even possible that half a century hence our prosperity will be lamenting the tendency to corpulence among the ladies, as earnestly as the tendency to leanness was deplored twenty years ago.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

"STILL WATERS RUN DEEP."

Since the organization of this Association, many entertainments have been given under its auspices, some of which attained the loftiest heights of artistic excellence. Chief among these was the production of the cantata of Esther, which was probably the grandest amateur entertainment ever placed upon our local stage, and the memories of that occasion still linger most pleasantly around us all. It is not probable that such a triumph could be achieved at this day, nor would the production of such a work be attempted. The enthusiasm which then inspired every member of the association is now wanting, and the community, who seemingly at that time, extended such a royal patronage to our appeal for support, has also grown indifferent to the existence and perpetuity of the society. The production of "Esther" was in pursuance of the design of the Association, to foster and cultivate the Jewish talent of this city, which feature was certainly accomplished at that time, besides materially enriching the treasury of the association. This success was twice attained at intervals of twelve months, and without the large pecuniary gains drawn therefrom, the Association would have fared very indifferently. Whatever was possible for the society to do for its members and the public since then has been done. The ladies and gentlemen who took part in the play of "Our Boys," obtained universal plaudits, and the success then achieved must have inspired the Entertainment Committee toward the production last night, of that standard old comedy "Still Waters Run Deep." Saratoga Hall never contained within its walls a more fashionable and cultivated audience, nor were actors ever greeted with a more appreciative one. Between actors and audience there was a seeming current of good cheer, which, at least, made them *en rapport*. The play requires the exercise of fine discrimination in its interpretation, as so much of its success depends upon the acting. This fact was not lost sight of as was evinced by the intelligent appreciation of their respective characters by the several performers. The cast of the play was as follows:

Mrs. Hector Sternhold,	Miss Eugenie Rosenheim
Mrs. John Mildway,	Miss Jennie Steinman
Mr. John Mildway,	Eugene G. Davis
Captain Hawksley,	Moses L. Tichner
Mr. Potter,	Lionel Brooks
Mr. Dunbilk,	Theodore Steiner
Gimlet,	Nathan H. Frank
Jessop,	Alex. G. Falkenstein
Langford,	Emanuel Wineburgh
Markham,	Julius L. Krambach

The character of Mrs. Hector Sternhold, could not have been entrusted to more competent and faithful hands than Miss Eugenie Rosenheim, while Miss Jennie Steinman made an acceptable Mrs. Mildway. The name of Mr. Eugene G. Davis is a synonym for excellence in whatever he undertakes, and those who saw him in "Our Boys," were enabled to draw a comparison last night, which conceded the superiority of his John Mildway. The other characters were all well sustained. No little of the success is due to the beautiful stage mountings, and the easy movement of all and everything connected with the play, the credit of which belongs to Mr. Julius Kahn, who acted as the stage manager, and director. Succeeding the play the hall was cleared, and dancing followed until 2 o'clock. Blum's celebrated orchestra furnished the music upon the occasion. To the Entertainment Committee, Messrs, J. Steppacher, Eugene G. Davis, Herman Enkle, M. J. Sahlein, and Charles Shilling, whose labors were untiring, much praise should be awarded.

Local Lines.

THE concert in aid of the "Organ Fund," of the Taylor Street Synagogue, at Metropolitan Temple, next Thursday evening, promises to be very successful.

EMANUEL ROSENBERG, who had his foot crushed while attempting to get on the cars in Oakland, last Sunday, is improving. The foot below the instep was amputated.

MR. MORRIS FEINTUCH, son of M. Feintuch, Esq.; celebrated his 21st birthday, at the residence of his parents last night. A very happy evening was spent by the large gathering of friends present.

THE residence of Mr. W. Caro, 712 Hayes street, was the scene of a delightful party last Sunday evening, given in honor of the betrothal of his daughter Miss Bertha to Mr. Joseph Jacobs.

THE eightieth birthday or Mrs. Rosa Goldsmith was celebrated last Sunday, at the residence of her son A. Goldsmith, 300 Hayes street. Mrs. Goldsmith was born with the present century, and her robust constitution promises her presence at its close.

MRS. CHARLES LEVY, well and favorable known both here and in Virginia City (where she formerly resided), died last Monday after a lingering illness. Her funeral took place Wednesday, from her late residence on Elm Avenue, and was very largely attended by sympathizing friends, who sincerely condone with the sorrow stricken children.

ISAAC JACOBY, father of Philo and Ernst Jacoby, publishers of our cotemporary, *The Hebrew*, died in New York this morning, at the residence of his son, at the ripe old age of seventy-six years. The deceased was rabbi of Lauenberg, Pommerania, for many years, and came to this country eleven years ago, at the earnest solicitation of his children, who were very devoted to him. We condole with them in their sudden bereavement.

Betrothed.

SCHOENFELD—MEYBERG—Jacob Schoenfeld to Rosalie Meyberg, both of this city.

Married.

MORAL—ABRAMS—In this city, July 11, a the residence of the brides parents, 909 Mc Allister street, by Rev. Dr. E. Cohen, Siegfried Moral of Santa Rosa, Cal., to Rose M. Abrams of this city.

Born.

BACHMAN—In Portland Or., July 7th, to the wife of Joseph Bachman, a son.

LINDNER—In this city, July 7th, to the wife of J. Lindner, a son.

NEWMAN—In this city, July 11, to the wife of Julius Newman, a daughter.

HIRSCHFELD—In this city, July 12, to the wife of J. H. Hirschfeld, a daughter.

BEEL—In Oakland, July 14, to the wife of Martin L. Beel, a daughter.

Died.

LEVY—In this city, July 12, Mrs. Charles Levy, a native of Baden, aged 47 years.

LADIES UNITED HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

"Meek and lowly, pure and holy,
Chief among the blessed three,
Turning sadness into gladness,
Heaven-born art thou, CHARITY.
Pity dwelleth in thy bosom,
Kindness reigneth o'er thy heart;
Gentle words alone can sway thee,
Judgment hath in thee no part.

Hoping ever, failing never,
Though deceived, believing still;
Long abiding—all confiding,
To thy Heavenly Father's will.
Never weary of well-doing,
Never fearful of the end,
Claiming all mankind as brothers,
Thou dost ALL alike befriend."

Since the time when God drove our first parents from Eden, and issued the mandate "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread," the inscrutable wisdom of Providence has decreed that while a few should be rich, many should be poor. With all that can be said of them, the majority of mankind have a portion of God's love for their suffering fellow-creatures, and are ready to administer material consolation when the "Wolf comes to the door." The better to be enabled to relieve the worthy and detect the impostor, the charitably inclined organize societies, accumulate funds, and place these in the hands of those whose time and inclinations—together with their ability, charity and integrity—indicate them to be the almoners of those "who remember the poor."

Among the associations devoted to that purpose in this city, will be noticed the Ladies United Hebrew Benevolent Society which, as its name indicates, is an organization of ladies banded together to relieve the necessities of those who are in want. This Society is the oldest one of the Ladies Jewish Charitable Associations on this Coast, having been organized more than twenty years ago, when San Francisco was in its infancy. Its bounty is extended to all classes of indigent cases which are brought to its notice, and they are, by no means, few in number. The Society has taken upon itself the duty of visiting the poor and needy, and of alleviating their distress. Poor Jewish women in confinement are assisted by them with money, clothes, and all the necessaries of life. As an instance of the channels into which their charity is sometimes directed, we may state that on Friday last the officers of the Society attended at the County Alms-house, and had the rite of the Abrahamic Covenant performed upon the infant of a Jewish woman who is at present in that Institution.

The first President was the late Mrs. A. Tandler, who held that office for eleven consecutive years. She was followed by Mrs. C. Meyer, Mrs. Greeneberg, Mrs. J. Bremer, and Mrs. H. Behrendt respectively. The Society meets at B'nai B'rith Hall on Tuesdays and Fridays, between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M., the Trustees meeting once a month. There are about 300 members contributing to the Society, and additional applications for membership are earnestly solicited. The Society has about $7,000 in its treasury, and the members gives a ball annually in order to augment their funds, and increase their usefulness. The last ball, which our readers will remember was held at B'nai B'rith Hall in December, netted about $2,500. The Society had a pic-nic a few weeks ago, and realized nearly $300.

The present officers are—Mrs. H. Behrendt, President; Mrs. E. Goslinsky, Vice-President; Mrs. G. Brownstein, Treasurer; and Mr. Isaiah Cohen, Secretary.

The good work done by the ladies of this society who go, like ministering angels, among our poor and relieve their wants, must give them a proud consciousness of their good works. In connection with deeds of charity one might recall the words or a famous divine, (Dean Swift, I think), who had promised to preach a charity sermon, and who fulfilled his promise in these words, "My friends, the Bible tells us that 'he who giveth to the poor lendeth unto God, and that which he giveth He will return.' Now, my friends, if you like the security come down with your dust." This practical appeal secured the desired end. The ministrations of this and kindred societies demonstrates the necessity for a Home for the aged and infirm of our faith, and we trust that its erection is not far distant.

In conclusion, I can only say that the usefulness of these societies is no longer a question, and may the ladies connected with it be long spared to continue in their good work. May God's choicest blessings be showered down upon all who perform works of benevolence, and may their remembrance be as the fragrance of beautiful incense offered upon the altar of righteousness. J. P. J.

*Faith, Hope and Charity.

He that embarks in the voyage of life will always wish to advance rather by the impulse of the mind than by the strokes of the ear, and many founder in the passage while they lie waiting for the gale.

Fraternal Societies.

I. O. F. S. I.

The following officers were installed in Pioneer Lodge last Tuesday by Deputy G. M. Newton Phillips. President, Julius Steinberger; Vice President, Joseph Toplitz; Recording Secretary, A. Goldsmith; Financial Secretary, S. Bachrach; Treasurer, L. A. Morgenstern; Outside Guardian, B. M. Guinzburger; Trustees, B. J. Triest, Newton Phillips, H. Friedander.

I. O. B. B.

On Monday evening the following officers of Unity Lodge were installed by the M. W. Grand President J. Cerf, assisted by the officers of the Grand Lodge: President, Louis A. Morgenstern; Vice President, Benj. Mayers; Recording Secretary, C. S. Harris; Financial Secretary, E. Wineburgh; Treasurer, S. Zekind; Warden, M. D. Wittgenstein; Guardian, E. Isaacs; Monitor, L. Lippman. Previous to the installation the retiring President, Louis Lippman, was presented, in a neat speech, by Past President Herman Enkle, on behalf of the Lodge, with a magnificent pair of Intaglio sleeve buttons, handsomely mounted in gold.

The following officers of Chebra "Ahaboth Zion" have been installed: President, A. Lipman; Vice President, A. M. Silverstein; Secretary, Jacob Gans; Treasurer, D. Davis; Messenger, L. Wolf; Trustees, B. Joseph, J. Lachman, M. Wolf, S. Roth; Physician; Alfred W. Perry, M. D.; Druggist, A. L. Lengfeld.

THE PACIFIC GAS LIGHT CO.

The proposal to erect new gas works by a new company under the above name is clearly set forth in our advertising columns, so frankly and concisely that "he who runs may read." We desire, however, to present to our readers some facts connected with the Pacific Gas Light Company, that may tend to awaken them to their interests, which have so long been at the mercy of our great monopoly the San Francisco Gas Company. Apart from the material reduction in the prices now charged—proposed and guaranteed—the gas shall be pure and bright, entirely free from smoke and possessing an illuminating power of twenty candles—the highest standard attained in any city. To be more explicit, the ordinary burner, consuming five feet of gas per hour, will give a flame, which in brilliancy, will equal the light of twenty sperm candles. For the benefits which the company guarantees, the directors only ask that the public should show their appreciation by pledging their support. While the new company does not ask any subscriptions to stock, it does ask consumers to enroll their names and promise to patronize it. This is certainly a very modest condition. Not alone will the price be reduced to $2.00 per thousand feet, but by reason of the greater illuminating power, less quantity will be consumed than now by the use of the very indifferent gas furnished by the monopoly, thus giving customers a double advantage—a brilliant light and a just price. The *Evening Post* states the situation very fully. It says:

"The city of San Francisco has but one gas company, which has a capital of ten million dollars. They own three separate works, two of which started as competitors at different times, but which were bought up for stock, at excessive valuation, to preserve a monopoly which thoroughly and completely "corralled" the consumers, thus enabling the monopoly to dictate its own terms in the price of gas to the entire body of consumers. The fact that every charter the Board of Supervisors granted to an opposition company found its way to the old company acted as a prohibition granting any more charters. The argument raised was that the granting of a charter to any number of men was simply giving to them something that had a market value. For the more certain it was that the owners of a new charter had the money to carry out the project the higher the price would the old company pay for it to avert the danger of competition which would destroy their monopoly, and it was a profitable monopoly. A city consisting of 250,000 souls paid the enormous sum of one million and a quarter dollars per annum profit to this monopoly for the privilege of burning gas, besides enduring the consciousness that though they might criticise the foulness and low illuminating power of the gas furnished, they had no means of redressing the wrong. The people have been so outraged and betrayed that, were the present company organized under the old law with a charter, they would have little faith in any one withstanding the money power of the old company, carrying it out as a legitimate opposition. Now, under the present law, the gas business is free to all. Taking advantage of this altered position a party of gentlemen, composed of our best know and most reliable business men, whose honesty of purpose is beyond question, grasped the position. After a thorough examination of the resources of this coast, aided by a staff of the most skillful geological engineering and chemical talent, they have found here ample materials for the manufacture of gas. They have also thoroughly satisfied themselves as to the cost at which gas can be produced and delivered to the burner of the consumer. They are satisfied that it will be an excellent and profitable business for them to manufacture and sell a pure gas having an illuminating power of 20 candles for $2 per 1,000 cubic feet, provided they have a market for a sufficient amount to warrant them erecting works embracing every new and improved modern improvement, with a capacity of 2,000,000 cu-

bic feet a day," which we are satisfied will be only too cheerfully acceed to. Under the wise provisions of our present Constitution, the right to build gas works and lay mains is given to any company, or individual, hence, the heavy expense usually incidental to obtaining a charter is obviated, but the scope of that law goes even farther. It not only crushes all attempts at monopoly, but by its very liberality serves as a barrier against any new company selling out.

The States.

CINCINNATI, O.—The fifth annual examination of the students of the Hebrew Union College was begun July 5th, and concluded the 8th. The examination was conducted by the faculty, President Wise, Professors Lilienthal, Mielzner, and Professors Aufrecht and Eppinger. The students were addressed by B. Bettman, President of the Board of Governors of the College, Rev. F. de Sola Mendes, of New York, Professor Mielzner, Dr. Wise and M. Loth, President of the "Union." Congratulatory remarks were also made by Rev. M. Messing of Indianapolis, Julius Freiberg, A. J. Friedlander, Wm. Goodheart and others. The degree of Bachelor of Hebrew Literature was conferred upon Joseph and Charles Silverman of Cincinnati, Louis Grossman, Morris Sachs, and Max Heller of Chicago, Joseph Stolz of Syracuse, N. Y., and H. Klein of Cleveland, O. The *American Israelite* concludes its report of the exercises as follows: This College can now, we think, step up boldly before the world and say, We have certainly come up to the expectations of our patrons and friends. Five years ago some of these boys could have barely read Hebrew, those very boys who are now reading in four Semitic languages, handle with skill and ease the original texts of the Bible with rabbinical paraphrases and commentaries, Mishna, Talmud and the philosophical writings of Moses Maimonides; and are conversant with history and logical thought. We do not mean to say that all students are alike; still, of all those who were examined there is none far behind his colleagues. Three years more will show that this College has no opposition. This is and will remain the *Alma Mater* of the American rabbis of the future.

NEW YORK.—The idea of establishing an orthodox synagogue in the upper portion of the Twenty-second ward is being discussed again. There is room for one there, and population will soon make it strong and a necessity. The discussion now going on in the Forty-fourth street Synagogue over innovations and changes in the ritual of the congregation may hasten the establishment of such a shrine up town. The introduction of an organ, female singers and family pews causes all the trouble among the Forty-fourth street Israelites.

Rev. Mr. Lowenthal has been elected cantor of the Rivington Street Synagogue.

The question regarding the establishment of a "Home" for aged Israelites, which is still agitating the B'nai B'rith circles, will not be finally disposed of until next fall.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Beth-El Temple has been offered, free of charge, to the Universalist congregation until the latter's church be completed, and the offer has been gratefully accepted. This is most delightful courtesy.

The Rabbinical Literary Association assembled in Detroit last Tuesday. It is hoped that much good may flow from their discussions.

A society has been incorporated here to be known as the "Shomrey Sabbath Society," a Jewish charitable organization for "Israelites who regularly keep the Sabbath."

CHICAGO.—John H. Moss, Secretary of "Pride of Chicago" Lodge, I. O. F. S. I., was drowned 23d ult.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Young Men's Hebrew Assoiation gave a "Fete Champetre" at Belmont, a suburb of the Quaker City.

The National Rabbinical Society.

[Telegram to the *Call*.]

DETROIT, July 15.—The Second Annual Convention of the National Rabbinical Literary Society closed a three days' session to-night. About twenty-eight Rabbis were present, and the meeting caused much interest in Jewish circles. Chicago was chosen as the next place of meeting. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Max Lillienthal; Vice-President, Dr. Adolph Huebsch; Treasurer, Dr. S. Falk; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. H. Zindorff; Recording Secretary, Dr. I. S. Moses; Literary Committee—Drs. I. M. Wise, K. Kohler, I. Mielziner, S. H. Sonenschein and B. Felsenthal. The Committee are to have charge of editing and publishing the *New Jewish Quarterly*.

Foreign.

England.

LONDON.—At the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Spanish and Portugese Jewish schools, the gathering was addressed by Mr. Nathaniel Montefiore, who presided. An Ode to the memory of Rev. Dr. Orton written by Miss Re Henry was read.

THE Anglo-Jewish Association is accomplishing much good through its schools among the Jewish children of the East. Subscriptions to the amount of £600, headed by a donation of £100 from the Baroness Burdett Coutts, has just been handed to the Society, to be used toward a fund for the education of Jewish girls only. Additional remittances to the amount of £250 have been received, for the same fund, from India and the Colonies. The association has an available fund of over £3000.

THE death of a distinguished co-religionist, Dr. A. Henriques, at the age of 68 years, is announced. He published several medical works which received profound attention. In recognition of his abilities the deceased was decorated with the Turkish Order of the Midji and that of King Charles of Spain.

AN Hospital Sabbath, £812, was subscribed in the various synagogues, in aid of the hospitals of London.

The Jewish Chronicle announces subscriptions for a testimonial to Rev. S. Levy, of the Borough Synagogue, (father of Rev. M. S. Levy, A. M., of San Jose, Cal.), for his gratuitous services as *Mohel*, to the poor of London, during the quarter past century.

THE modification of the Synagogue ritual has received Dr. Adler's partial approval. He has sanctioned those changes which do not impair the integrity of the *Tephilah*. He has consented, however, at the request of the Conference of Delegates, appointed for this purpose, to omit the *Piyuteem* on Sabbaths and festivals.

Germany.

BERLIN.—Dr. Ludwig Geiger has been appointed Professor to the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Berlin.

BLEICHRODE.—One hundred years ago the Countess Hagen bequeathed to the Jews of this place the privilege of a hall in her castle for the purpose of a synagogue. The inheritance has not been relinquished, though a new synagogue is to be built to accommodate the increased number of worshippers.

WURZBURG.—Dr. Feust, a journalist, after thirty years of active literary life, is dead. He bequeathed all his property to his native city, Bamberg, in memory of his father, who was a teacher. The income to be applied to educational purposes.

FRANKFORT, O. T. M.—It is proposed to build a synagogue in the West End for the American Israelites who reside there in large numbers. The cost of the building is estimated at 500,000 Marks, half of which has been subscribed.

Owing to his advanced age Dr. Leopold Stein has retired from the pulpit.

The University of Oxford has conferred the honorary degree of D. C. L. on but two Jews, Dr. Sackville Davis and Professor Sylvester.

France.

VERSAILLES.—A monument to the memory of the late Professor Hertz was recently dedicated in the Jewish cemetery in presence of a large number of his colleagues and friends.

Austro-Hungary.

VIENNA.—The Burgomaster has refused to change the name of the *Judengasse* in this city, owing to the numerous historical reminiscences which are associated with the name.

BUDA-PESTH.—The Orthodox Synagogue has been burglarized. The two "poor" boxes were robbed, and the *porochas* was carried away.

BUDA-PESTH.—Dr. Tobias Loew, son of the Grand Rabbi, died in June, aged 36 years. Though comparatively a young man, he was Assistant Attorney-General of Hungary, and was also distinguished for his rare learning and charity. His funeral was attended by all classes of society.

One hundred and eighty very orthodox rabbis met in this city to save the country out of the hands of the reformers. The first and advisory meeting took place under the presidency of Rabbi Katz, of Deutschkreuz, and it was resolved to lay before the general meeting, (1,) a protest against the opinion expressed in the *Reichstag*, that orthodox rabbis were no true Hungarian patriots; (2,) to establish a curriculum for the examination of orthodox rabbis; (3,) to adopt measures preventing all Talmud students from entering the rabbinical seminary at Pesth, which is ungodly in their sight; (4,) to declare all graduates of that said seminary heretics unfit for the rabbinical office; (5,) to oppose all sorts of rabbinical seminaries, and permit Talmud students only to hear some courses at the universities. These men evidently believe they can recall the Middle Ages and establish new Ghettos.

Bohemia.

HORIC.—Rabbi Adolph Ehrentheil has been elected an honorary member of the society of military veterans of the town. His diploma was handed him by five Catholic clergymen.

Awaken the Noble Thoughts.

The best companions that man can have are noble thoughts, which lead him on the path of truth, and make of him a dutiful son, a loving husband, a thoughtful father, and a citizen who actively participates in solving the great problem of society—as to how and in what manner the existence of every member of society could be improved, and life made happier for all.

To such a man, it is clear as the brightest day that education banishes misery and equalizes all men; but that education must begin from the beginning, which is in the adoption of the Ten Commandments, which are unquestionably the charter for every individual, every community, and every nation. With that adoption man is at once released from the fatal grip of superstition, prejudice and hate. God, the Creator of the Universe, the Father of Mankind, is his God and his Redeemer, and besides him there is none. The love for his parents, whom he honors, extends naturally to his brothers and sisters, relatives, and, in fact, to all the rest of mankind. That reverence to God, that love for his kin, make it also imperative to observe the rest of the Ten Commandments, and thus prepare the road for further noble achievements.

It would be well for the Israelites of this country if they would hearken to the advice of the Prophet Samuel, which he gave in his farewell address to the people: "And turn ye not aside, for then would ye go after vain things, which cannot profit nor deliver; because they are vain." Although these words were uttered thousands of years ago, yet how applicable are they to-day! The Israelites are gradually turning aside from the study of the Law, from keeping the Sabbath day holy, and they are patronizing, to a larger extent than they should, the vanities of the world; and the consequences are perceptible, to their present and future disadvantage. In the past, the Israelites prided themselves on their knowledge of the Law and on the masterly wisdom that they thereby possessed; but now they begin to pride themselves on their material wealth, and it is positively ridiculous to an enlightened man to see some of those persons, whose purses are full but whose brains are empty; what airs they assume, and how conspicuous they appear in their attire, their talk, and their general conduct!

In the spirit of love and sympathetic kindness, we say to those persons: "Please for your own sakes, for the sake of the future welfare of your children, and for the sake of the good repute of your race, be plainer in dress, devote less thought to the vanity of dress and display, and awake in yourselves nobler thoughts—the thoughts of being active members in Israel, of upholding the Sabbath, of endowing a college that will give the poor in Israel the opportunity to receive a Hebrew and a classical education. Turn not a deaf ear to this appeal; the compliance with this request will save you and yours from ridicule, and will cause the doors on earth and in Heaven to be opened at your approach, and not to be closed in your faces, as it was our sad duty to record. A word to the wise is sufficient.

"O God, awake in me noble thoughts!" should be your prayer wherever you are, and if the prayer is sincere, God will hear you and lead you to noble acts which all good men will appreciate and applaud, and which God will reward with a happy conscience, that will throw a celestial light over your countenance—outshining the costliest garments, the most precious gold, and the most brilliant stones.

It is not within the power of all to be great, but it is within the power of everyone to be good. Enroll yourself among the good, and become a benefactor to Israel and to mankind.—*American Israelite.*

Golden Threads.

A child, like a letter, often goes astray through being badly directed.

Draw not thy bow before the arrow be fixed.

A good word for a bad one is worth much and costs little.

He that hath no inward beauty, none perceives, though all around is beautiful.

Defer not till to-morrow to be wise; to-morrow's sun to thee may never shine.

Perseverance is a Roman virtue that wins each God-like act and plucks success even from the spear-proof crest of rugged danger.

As the soil, however rich it may be, cannot be productive without culture, so the mind, without cultivation, can never produce good fruit.

Character is power; it maks friends, creates funds, draws patronage and support, and opens a sure and easy way to honor, wealth and happiness.

Twenty men who believe what they profess, and live as they profess, are worth more than five hundred hypocrites, to any good cause.

Never threaten. Seldom scold. Refuse firmly. Consent cordially. Seldom find fault. Commend often. Do not hurry. Do not worry. Avoid sarcasm.

Moths may be exterminated without injuring the wood or any other part of the furniture by the free use of benzine. Use it freely through a small watering-pot with a fine rose sprinkler. The bezine dries out in a few hours and the entire odor will disappear in three or four days. For furs, flannels, indeed all woolen articles containing moths, benzine is valuable. Put them in a box, sprinkle them with benzine, close the box tightly and in a day or two the pests will be exterminated, and the benzine will evaporate on opening. In using benzine great care should be taken that no fire is near by, as the stuff in fluid or vapor form is very inflammable.

GRAND CONCERT.

Tendered to the Congregation

SHERITH ISRAEL,

....IN AID OF AN....

ORGAN FUND.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,

Thursday, July 22nd.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Bush Street Theater.

CHARLES E. LOCKE, - Proprietor.

Pronounced SUCCESS of the NEW OPERA.

This Evening

And every evening except Sunday. Offenbach's Opera Comique,

MME. FAVART.
MME. FAVART.
MME. FAVART.
MME. FAVART.

Acted and sung by EMELIE MELVILLE, and a large company of Comedians and Lyric Artists.

Grand Matinee, Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Theater parties may secure seats at the Box Office, or by telegraph or telephone, paying for same upon arrival at the theater.

The Tivoli Gardens.

(Eddy St., bet. Market and Mason.)

KRELING BROS., - Proprietors.

THIS EVENING,

And until further notice, Johann Strauss' celebrated Comic Opera, in three acts,

DIE FLEDERMAUS
DIE FLEDERMAUS

(THE LARK)

With all the business ane stage effects, as played in Europe for over 200 nights. In connjunction with the opera, the celebrated

Prismatic Fountains.

Owing to the success of the GRAND TABLEAU in honor of the Fourth, it will be repeate for a few nights longer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

L. Morris,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED MERCHANT TAILOR, LATE OF SECOND AND FOURTH STS., IS NOW WITH

A. KISH & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,

32 MONTGOMERY ST., NR. SUTTER.

A FULL LINE OF FRENCH, GERMAN and English Cloths always on hand.

Prices:

SUITS, to order, from	$20.00
PANTS " " "	5.00
OVERCOATS "	15.00

☞ A perfect fit guaranteed.

INSURANCE.

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Insurance Co. of the State of Pa.
Faneuil Hall, of Boston.

Brown, Craig & Co.

General Agents,

215 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID AT THE PACIFIC DEPARTMENT, WITHOUT REFERENCE TO HOME OFFICES.

NEW HAIR STORE!

LADIES, IT WILL PAY YOU to bring your combings and get them made up into Switches, Puffs, etc. Prices very moderate. Hair Jewelry made in all styles.

MISS JERABECK,

1024 Market St., near Mason St.

R. H. McDonald, President. J. M. McDonald, Vice President. S. G. Murphy, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,

Cor Pine and Sansome Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, July 1, 1880.

Established in 1863.

Capital Stock (Paid up) - $1,000,000.00
Surplus, - - - 422,832.53

We desire to call your attention to the annexed *STATEMENT* of this Bank; and offer our services to any that may desire to do business with us.

From our long experience in Banking we have a thorough knowledge of the business and no efforts will be spared by us to render those opening accounts, or do business with us every advantage appertaining to their interest.

ASSETS.

Real Estate (Bank Building)	$ 150,000 00
Bills Receivable	1,212,364 51
Overdrafts (Solvent)	93,448 08
Real Estate taken for debt	3,504 50
Land Ass'n and Dock Stock	7,437 60
Due from Banks & Bankers	706,983 88
Cash (coin in our vault)	963,267 57
	$3,136,986 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Reserve Fund (surplus)	422,832 53
Due Depositors	1,515,696 80
Due Banks and Bankers	195,419 31
Due Dividends	3,037 50
	$3,136,986 14

We give advice in detail of all credits, and acknowledge promptly all letters, and will furnish a private **telegraphic code** to correspondents, when requested.

Shipments of Gold and Silver Bullion will have special care and prompt returns.

Being connected by telephone with all the principal warehouses and the "Produce Exchange," we keep thoroughly posted in the Wheat, Grain and Flour market, and are prepared at all times to make loans on Flour, Wheat and Barley, and other approved Merchandise in Warehouse.

Investments made on Commission and special attention given to the negotiation of first-class loans of cities, counties and other corporations.

We Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange on the Principal Cities in the UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, FRANCE and GERMANY.

Collections made and prompt returns rendered at market rates of exchange.

Telegraphic Transfers made with NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO and principal cities of the U. S.; also cable transfers to Europe.

Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits issued on the Principal Cities of the United States and Europe.

Loans made on good Collaterals or approved Names. Good Business Notes and Drafts discounted at lowest market rates.

Deposits received, subject to Check Without notice.

National, State, City and County Bonds and Warrants, and other Securities, bought and sold.

We respectfully call attention to our facilities for doing every kind of legitimate Banking Business.

Banking is a business that should be reciprocally beneficial to borrower and lender.

Favor and benevolence are not the attributes of good Banking; strict justice and a rigid performance of contracts are its proper foundation.

A good Banker is one who takes better care of other peoples' money than his own.

A Prudent and Conservative Course is one of the first principles of successful Banking. This will be our policy.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. MURPHY, Cashier. R. H. McDONALD, President.

TO THE

GAS CONSUMERS

Of San Francisco.

A Company has been formed, under the name of "THE PACIFIC GAS LIGHT COMPANY" of San Francisco, for the purpose of supplying gas to the city and people of San Francisco, provided the requisite consumption can be secured.

THE NEW COMPANY will erect Gas works, which shall be equal to the best now in use in the United States, with a capacity of not less than 2,000,000 cubic feet per day. The principal mains laid shall be of twenty-four-inch pipe, thereby securing ample distribution and equal pressure, thus avoiding dim lights at one time and blowing at the burners at another.

THE SERVICE CONNECTIONS AND METERS.—All service connections shall be made and meters and burners furnished at THE COMPANY'S EXPENSE, so that the change will be *without cost to the consumer*. The meters used by the Company will be of the best modern description.

A Type Meter will be deposited with the proper city official, and any consumer who has reason to believe his meter is registering more gas than he consumes may, by notifying the Company in writing, have his meter removed and replaced by one officially tested. The meter so removed shall be tested by the Inspector, in the presence of any one the consumer may designate, and should it be found to over-register, a settlement shall be made on that basis and the money refunded. If the meter registers correctly, then the consumer shall pay the actual cost of making the change.

WORK TO BEGIN AT ONCE.—The construction of the Works shall be commenced immediately, and pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

KIND OF GAS.—The Gas shall be pure and bright, free from smoke, and with an illuminating power of 20 CANDLES. That is to say, the ordinary burner, consuming 5 feet of gas per hour, will give a light equal in brilliancy to 20 sperm candles consuming 120 grains each per hour.

PRICE.—THE PRICE SHALL IN NO EVENT EXCEED $2 PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET.

We wish to state here, by way of explanation, that the higher the candle power of gas, the greater its density, and consequently the slower its combustion; so that 1,000 cubic feet of 20-candle gas will occupy as much time in passing through the meter (or, in other words, go as far) as 1,200 feet of 15-candle gas. When to this is added a 5-candle increase in the illuminating power, it is readily seen that the consumer will make a saving of 20 per cent. in his meter register, gain 30 per cent. in the illuminating qualities of his light, and at the same time pay one-third less per 1,000 cubic feet for his gas than he is now charged.

This is a Plain Business Proposition:

WE WILL BUILD THE WORKS, LAY THE MAINS, MAKE THE CONNECTIONS, SUPPLY METERS AND BURNERS, FREE OF COST TO THE CONSUMERS, AND DELIVER A GOOD 20-CANDLE GAS AT $2 PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET, PROVIDING ENOUGH CONSUMPTION IS PLEDGED TO JUSTIFY US IN THE UNDERTAKING. WITHOUT THIS CERTAINTY THERE WOULD BE NO INDUCEMENT TO MAKE THE OUTLAY, AS THE MOMENT WE COMMENCE WORK THE PRESENT COMPANY WILL UNDOUBTEDLY OFFER TO REDUCE THEIR PRICE TO PREVENT COMPETITION.

The city of San Francisco has only one Gaslight Company, and it charges $3 per 1,000 cubic feet for a nominal 16-candle light. In Baltimore, a city of about the same population, they have three companies—in New York, seven companies.

Competitive companies not only succeed as business enterprises, but they always cheapen the cost, improve the quality, and increase the consumption—results which legislation invariably fails to accomplish. We are ready to give you these advantages, if you desire to avail yourselves of them.

Your names and the amount of your present consumption will be entered in separate books, and will in no case be made public; our only object being to secure sufficient consumption to warrant us in proceeding with our work.

As the past experience of the public with new gas companies may create doubts regarding our good faith, we pledge our honor that we will neither buy out, sell to, nor consolidate with the existing Gas Light Company, or any other Gas Light Company in this city; and that the Works shall be commenced as soon as the requisite consumption is secured, thus leaving it in your hands to decide, by your patronage, whether an independent company shall go into operation.

EGBERT JUDSON,
H. M. MARTIN,
WM. S. HOPKINS,
J. C. WILMERDING,
JOHN O. EARL,
E. M. FRY,
THOMAS MAGEE.

COMMITTEE FOR THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Extracts from a report of D. ERNEST MELLISS, A. M., Ph. D., Consulting Engineer and Chemist to the Trustees of the Pacific Gaslight Company of San Francisco:

* * * * I HAVE MADE A THOROUGH TECHNICAL EXAMINATION OF THE METHODS AND APPARATUS WHICH YOU PROPOSE TO ADOPT IN THE WORKS TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN THIS CITY.

* * * * WHILE THERE IS NO DEVIATION FROM THE ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLES OF GASMAKING, YET, FROM THE PERFECT COMBINATION OF THE MOST MODERN APPARATUS ARRANGED BY ABLE CHEMISTS AND GAS ENGINEERS, THE RESULTANT GAS WILL BE OF HIGH ILLUMINATING POWER AND FREE FROM OBJECTIONABLE IMPURITIES, WHILE THE COST OF PRODUCTION WILL BE MATERIALLY DECREASED.

* * * * YOUR METHOD IS SIMPLY PUTTING INTO PRACTICAL SHAPE THE RESULTS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF THE ABLEST SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE PRESENT DAY IN CONTRAST WITH WORK DONE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

* * * * THERE IS NOTHING EXPERIMENTAL ABOUT IT, AS IT IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION BY ONE OF THE LEADING GASLIGHT COMPANIES IN THE EAST, WHOSE SALES AGGREGATE MORE THAN THE TOTAL GAS CONSUMPTION OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

D. ERNEST MELLISS.

JAMES R. SMEDBERG, Gas Engineer and Contractor, 127 Beale street, San Francisco.

HAVING EXAMINED THE METHODS TO BE EMPLOYED BY THE PACIFIC GASLIGHT COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO, I WOULD STATE:

1. THAT THE COMPANY'S WORKS WILL EMBRACE EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT WHICH HAS BORNE THE TEST OF ACTUAL PRACTICE—THUS INSURING GREAT ECONOMY AND INCREASED YIELD—AND THAT THE MAIN AND SERVICE PIPES WILL BE SO LAID AS TO PERMIT ONLY A VERY SMALL LOSS BY LEAKAGE.

2. THAT WITH SUCH WORKS AND PIPES, AND A SMALL CAPITAL STOCK, GAS OF THE ILLUMINATING VALUE OF 20 CANDLES CAN PROFITABLY BE SUPPLIED AT $2 PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET, PROVIDED THE UNDERTAKING MEETS WITH A FAIR SUPPORT BY THE CONSUMERS.

3. THAT, FOR EQUAL AMOUNTS OF LIGHT FURNISHED, THE CONSUMER WILL PAY THE PACIFIC GASLIGHT COMPANY FIFTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD (53⅓) CENTS WHERE HE NOW PAYS ONE DOLLAR.

4. THAT THE PACIFIC GASLIGHT COMPANY WOULD BE JUSTIFIED IN LIGHTING THE PUBLIC LAMPS FOR $150,000 PER ANNUM LESS THAN AT PRESENT.

5. THAT THE GAS OF THE NEW COMPANY WILL CONTAIN LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE IMPURITIES (SULPHUR AND AMMONIA) USUALLY PRESENT IN ILLUMINATING GAS.

JAS. R. SMEDBERG, Gas Engineer.

LOUIS MEININGER,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

422 Montgomery Street,

Bet. Sacramento and California Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, - - CALIFORNIA

MANNING'S

OYSTER GROTTO,

LADIES' RESORT

426 and 428 PINE STREET,

Below Kearny, San Francisco.

A. W. MANNING, - - PROPRIETOR.

BERENZ & MYER.

FINE CUSTOM

Boot & Shoe Makers

315 BUSH STREET,

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We respectfully announce to the public and our friends that we are prepared to make all kinds of work in our line at the shortest notice. We employ the best workmen and use the best materials, and all goods which leave our establishment are warranted to wear well. We stand unrivalled in this city in the art of making and fitting all kinds of SHOEWEAR, and always keep a select stock of all descriptions of our own make on hand. GIVE US A TRIAL.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to tender feet. English walking shoes a specialty. Inventors of the one button shoe. ALL THE RAGE.

The Jewish Times

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

San Francisco, Friday, July 16, 1880

Choosing "Abe" Captain.

When the Black Hawk war broke out in Illinois about 1832, young Abraham Lincoln was living at New Salem, a little vilage of the class familiarly known at the west as "one horse towns," and located near the capital city of Illinois.

He had just closed his clerkship of a year in a feeble grocery, and was the first to enlist under the call of Governor Reynolds for volunteer forces to go against the Sacs and Foxes, of whom Black Hawk was chief.

By treaty these indians had been removed west of the Mississippi into Iowa; but, thinking their old hunting grounds the better, they had recrossed the river with their war paint on, causing some trouble, and a great deal of alarm among the settlers. Such was the origin of the war; and the handful of Government troops stationed at Rock Island wanted help. Hence the State call.

Mr. Lincoln was twenty-three years old at that time, nine years older than his adopted state. The country was thinly settled, and a company of ninety men who could be spared from home for military service had to be gathered from a wide district. When full, the company met at the neighboring village of Richland to choose its officers. In those days the militia men were allowed to select their leaders in their own way; and they had a very peculiar way of expressing their preference for captains. For then, as now, there were almost always two candidates for one office.

They would meet on the green somewhere, and at the appointed hour, the competitors would step out from the crowds on the opposite sides of the ground, and each would call on all the "boys" who wanted him for captain to fall in behind him. As the line formed, the man next the candidate would put his hands on the candidate's shoulder: the third man also in the same manner to the second man; and so on to the end. And then they would march and cheer for their leader like so many wild men, in order to win over the fellows who didn't seem to have a choice, or whose minds were sure to run after the greater noise. When all had taken sides, the man who led the longer line, would be declared captain.

Mr. Lincoln never outgrew the familiar nickname, "Abe," but at that time he could hardly be said to have any other name than "Abe;" in fact he had emerged from clerking in that little corner grocery as "Honest Abe." He was not only liked, but loved, in the rough fashion of the frontier by all who knew him. He was a good hand at gunning, fishing, racing, wrestling and other games; he had a tall and strong figure; and he seemed to have been as often "reminded of a little story" in '32 as in '62. And the few men not won by these qualities, were won and held by his great common sense, which restrained him from excesses even in sports, and made him a safe friend.

It is not singular therefore, that though a stranger to many of the enlisted men, he should have had his warm friends who at once determined to make him Captain.

But Mr. Lincoln hung back with the feeling, he said, that if there was any older and better established citizen whom the "boys" had confidence in, it would be better to make such a one captain. His poverty was even more marked than his modesty; and for his stock in education about that time, he wrote in a letter to a friend twenty-seven years later:

"I did not know much; still, somehow, I could read, write, and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all."

That, however, was up to the average education of the community; and having been clerk in a country grocery he was considered an educated man.

In the company Mr. Lincoln had joined, there was a dapper little chap for whom Mr. Lincoln had labored as a farm hand a year before, and whom he had left on account of ill treatment from him. This man was eager for the captaincy. He put in his days and nights "log-rolling" among his fellow volunteers; said he had already smelt gunpowder in a bush with Indians, thus urging the value of experience; even thought he had a "martial bearing;" and he was very industrious in getting those men to join the company who would probably vote for him to be captain.

Muster-day came, and the recruits met to organize. About them stood several hundred relatives and other friends.

The little candidate was early on hand and busily bidding for votes. He had felt so confident of the office in advance of muster-day, that he had rummaged through several country tailor-shops and got a new suit of the nearest approach to a captain's uniform that their scant stock could furnish. So there he was, arrayed in jaunty cap, and a swallow-tailed coat with brass buttons. He even wore fine boots, and moreover, *had them blacked*—which was almost a crime among a country crowd of that day.

Young Lincoln took not one step to make himself captain; and not one to prevent it. He simply put himself "in the hands of his friends," as the politicians say. He stood and quietly watched the trouble others were borrowing over the matter as if it were an election of officers they had enlisted for, rather than for fighting Indians. But after all a good deal depends in war, on getting good officers.

As two o'clock drew near, the hour set for making a captain, four or five of Lincoln's most zealous friends with a big stalwart fellow at the head edged along pretty close to him, yet not in a way to excite suspicion of a "conspiracy." Just a little bit before two, without even letting "Abe" himself know exactly "what was up," the big fellow stepped directly behind him, clapped his hands on the shoulders before him and shouted as only prairie giants can, "Hurrah for captain Abe Lincoln!" and plunged his really astonished candidate forward into a march.

At the same instant those in league with him also put hands to the shoulders before them, pushed and took up the cheer, "Hurrah for Captain Abe Lincoln!" so loudly that there seemed to be several hundred already on their side; and so there were, for the outside crowd was also already cheering for "Abe."

This little "ruse" of the Lincoln "boys" proved a complete success. "Abe" had to march, whether or no, to the music of their cheers; he was truly "in the hands of his friends" then, and couldn't get away; and it must be said he didn't seem to feel very bad over the situation. The storm of cheers and the sight of tall Abraham (six feet and four inches) at the head of the marching column, before the fussy little chap in brass buttons was quite ready, caused a quick stampede even among the boys who intended to vote for the little fellow. One after another they rushed for a place in "Captain Abe's" line as though to be first to fall in was to win a prize.

A few rods away stood the suit of captain's clothes alone, looking smaller than ever, "the starch all taken out of 'em," their occupant confounded, and themselves for sale. "Abe's" old "boss" said he was "astonished," and so he had good reason to be, but everybody could see it without his saying so. His "style" couldn't win among the true and shrewd though unpolished "boys" in coarse garments. They saw right through him.

"Buttons," as he became known from that day, was the last man to fall into "Abe's line: he said he'd make it unanimous.

But his experience in making "Abe" captain made himself so sick that he wasn't "able" to move when the company left for the "front" though he soon grew able to move out of the procession.

Thus was "Father Abraham," so young as twenty-three, chosen captain of a militia company over him whose abused hired-hand he had been. It is little wonder that in '59 after three elections to the State Legislature and one to Congress, Mr. Lincoln should write of this early event as "a succes which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since." The war was soon over with but little field work for the volunteers; but no private was known to complain that "Abe" was not a good captain.—*Wide Awake.*

Checking Perspiration.

A Boston merchant, in "lending a hand" on board one of his ships on a windy day, found himself, at the end of an hour and a half pretty well exhausted and perspiring freely. He sat down to rest. The cool wind from the sea was delightful, and, engaging in conversation, time passed faster than he was aware of. In attempting to rise, he found he was unable to do so without assistance. He was taken home and put to bed, where he remained two years; and for a long time afterwards, could only hobble about with the aid of a crutch. Less exposures than this have in constitutions not so vigorous, resulted in inflammation of the lungs, "pneumonia," ending in death in less than a week, or causing tedious rheumatisms, to be a source of torture for a lifetime. Multitudes of lives would be saved every year, and an incalculable amount of human suffering would be prevented, if parents would begin to explain to their children, at the age of three or four years, the danger which attends cooling off too quickly after exercise, and the importance of not standing still after exercise, or work, or play, or of remaining exposed to the wind, or of sitting at an open window or door, or of pulling off any garment, even the hat or bonnet, while in heat. It should be remembered by all that a cold never comes without a cause, and that in four times out of five it is the result of leaving off exercise too suddenly or of remaining still in the wind, or in a cooler atmosphere than that in which the exercise has been taken.

The colder the weather the more need is there in coming into the house, to keep on all the clothing, except india-rubber or damp shoes, for several minutes afterwards. Very few rooms are heated higher than 65° when the thermometer is within 20° of zero, while the temperature of the body is always at 98° in health; so that if a man comes into a room that is 30° cooler than his body, he will rapidly cool off, too much so, often, even if the external clothing is not removed.

It is not necessary that the perspiration be visible; any exercise which excites the circulation beyond what is natural, causes a proportional increase of perspiration, the sudden checking of which induces dangerous diseases and certain death every day.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Discoveries at Pompeii.

An almost perfect house has been disentombed at Pompeii. It is probably the best preserved of all the Roman dwellings hitherto discovered. There are two atria and a very spacious peristyle, in the middle of which there is an ornamental fountain. There is also a complete bath, which must assist in clearing some of the doubtful points concerning the arrangement of Roman baths. The paintings in the interior of the house seem to have been executed with considerable taste, and they are in good preservation. Those on the first floor, representing for the most part marine animals, are particularly interesting. The frescoes also which are contained in the wings of the building are excellent representations of scenes from animal life. They are so admirably preserved that they cannot fail to shed much light on the condition of painting among the Romans at the time, although they also give evidence of the influence of Greek art.

ORGANIZED 1867.

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

GEO. A. MOORE, - - - - PRESIDENT.
W. R. CLUNESS, - - VICE PRESIDENT AND MEDICAL DIRECTOR.
E. B. MOTT, JR. - - - - SECRETARY

SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT:

512 California Street.

W. O. GOULD, - - - MANAGER.
HERBERT B. MOORE, - - - BOOK-KEEPER.

Policies issued upon all approved plans. No restriction upon residence or travel. To such as desire to couple with insurance the elements of investment, our

Deposit Endowment Plan

Is recommended as superior to anything hitherto offered.

The only Life Insurance Company loaning its funds on the Pacific Coast.

$1,750,000 PAID POLICY HOLDERS.

TO THE PUBLIC!

—THE—

J. M. BRUNSWICK

—AND—

BLAKE CO.

Take great pleasure in announcing that they have thrown open their immense

Billiard Warerooms

—AT—

653 and 655 MARKET STREET,

WHERE

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE

LARGEST and FINEST STOCK

—OF—

Billiard Goods

On the Pacific Coast,

INCLUDING THEIR CELEBRATED TABLES,

Monarch, Nonpariels & Eclipses,

ALL SUPPLIED WITH THE MONarch Cushions, the Standard of the World and upon which several experts will give Exhibition Shots and demonstrate the superiority of the above Tables over all others now made here or elsewhere in the United States.

Attention is here called to the large number of Tables to be found among their stock especially made for families desiring something elegant and at reasonable prices—this firm making a specialty of this line of goods.

All Tables, etc., Will Be Sold at Lowest Eastern Prices.

No fancy or exhorbitant price is charged by them, as has been the case previously with other houses in this city.

Also bear in mind, the **Cushions of this firm are better adapted to climatic influence** than any other now made, and do not **rust through the dampness** of this Coast and lose their elasticity, as is too often the case with cushions made of wire by rival manufacturers.

MR. EMANUEL BRUNSWICK, one of the senior members of the firm and Manager of the Branch in this city, will be present, and will not only take great pleasure in showing visitors around, but also in explaining everything on billiard matters that may be asked of him.

☞ **Don't fail to visit the Warerooms of**

"THE MONARCHS."

THE J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO.,

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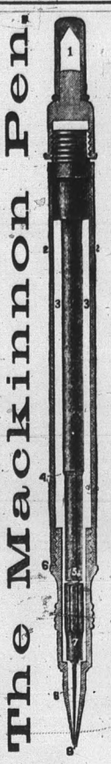

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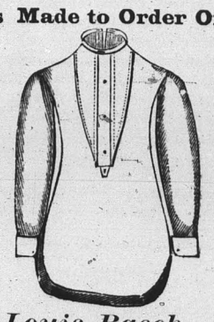

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